



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

lished a civil government bearing many marks of centralization. The inexperience of the people in political affairs made it necessary to give the central government, among other things, large supervision over municipal activities, control of municipal police, control of roads and highways, and the entire management of schools. The new government at once began a series of reforms. Municipal government has been changed, an American system of taxation introduced, a plan of civil service adopted, and the entire judiciary reorganized. A new criminal code giving right of trial by jury introduces American criminal law. The commercial law, the law of divorce, of descent and distribution, and the law concerning the status of married women have been similarly changed. The object of all the reforms is to bring the public and private law of Porto Rico into harmony with that of America. The book shows with great clearness the problems presented and the progress thus far made toward their solution.

THE EXPANSION OF THE COMMON LAW. By Frederick Pollock. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. 1904. pp. vii, 164. 8vo.

In this volume are published the series of lectures which the author delivered before several American law schools during the autumn of 1903. Under the title, "The Foundations of Justice," is shown the effect which publicity of trial before a court which acts as an umpire and against whose jurisdiction there is no official or personal privilege has had upon the development of our laws. The lecture on "The Scales of Justice" treats of the substitution of the King's Courts for the old popular courts, and explains the origin and growth of equity jurisdiction. The evolution of the power of the courts to enforce their orders is considered in the chapter on "The Sword of Justice." In the chapter entitled "The Law of Reason," which incidentally discusses the law merchant and international law, it is demonstrated that the common law has, in substance, adopted the "Law of Nature," "a living embodiment of the collective reason of civilized mankind."

As the preface points out, the work is but "a rapid survey of a wide field," and, in consequence, there is but little attempt at detail, and much knowledge of matters both of fact and of law is taken for granted. Introductory to the lectures on the expansion of the common law is a lecture entitled "The Vocation of the Common Law," in which it is argued that the destiny of the common law is to unite legally, if not politically, the United States and Great Britain. There is also an appendix giving a summary view of Anglo-Saxon law before the Norman Conquest.

A SUMMARY OF THE LAW OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS. By Leslie J. Tompkins. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Company. 1904. pp. xxxi, 264. 8vo.

As its title indicates, this work is intended to be but an outline of the law of private corporations. It states briefly and in a systematic manner the rules of law within the scope of its subject, citing the leading cases and referring to the larger and more important treatises upon many points. In general outline the writer follows the arrangement of topics adopted by Professor Smith in his collection of cases upon this subject. The book will therefore prove of considerable service to the law student, especially in connection with the case system of study. It is just such a summary as is often found an excellent supplement to that method. For the practitioner, however, the book is too brief and general in its treatment to be of real value, except in the most incidental manner.

W. H. H.